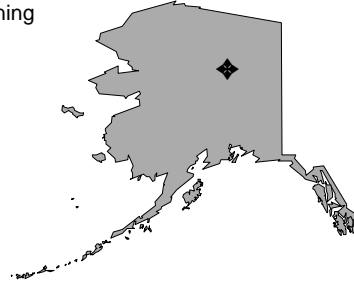


Size: 640,000 acres
Mission: Support Army training, cold weather testing, and cold weather training
HRS Score: NA
IAG Status: None
Contaminants: Petroleum/oil/lubricants, pesticides, solvents, and radionuclides
Media Affected: Soil
Funding to Date: \$18.3 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$8.5 million (FY2007)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2005
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for Non-BRAC Sites: FY2004



Fort Greely, Alaska

- Conduct Engineering Evaluations and Cost Analyses at seven other sites in FY00
- Conduct a phytoremediation study for treatment of radioactive materials in FY99

Restoration Background

In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended realignment of Fort Greely. The Army will complete realignment by FY02. Site types at the installation include underground storage tanks (USTs), fire training areas, and a radioactive waste line from a nuclear power plant. Soil contaminants from leaking USTs and associated piping include petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL). Pesticides, such as DDE and DDT, also have contaminated soil at the installation.

To reduce environmental risk, the installation conducted Interim Actions, including removal of USTs and POL-contaminated soil. The installation also used land treatment, bioventing, and low-temperature thermal desorption to remediate contaminated soil.

During FY95, the community formed a Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) to develop a land reuse plan for the installation. In FY96, the commander formed a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB held regular meetings for information exchange between the community and federal and state regulatory agencies. The Army also formed a BRAC cleanup team (BCT) to investigate and ensure cleanup of all areas of concern and conducted an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS).

In FY97, Fort Greely used an available Total Environmental Restoration Contract to complete investigation of the majority of EBS sites. In addition, ground-penetrating radar was used to locate the nuclear power plant water waste line for removal.

The Army held a kick-off partnering session with regulators to provide early buy-in to field investigation. The BCT attended RAB meetings, produced the latest BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP), concurred in the designation of CERFA-clean acreage, and set cleanup levels for the nuclear power plant radioactive waste line removal.

FY98 Restoration Progress

EPA, the Alaska District Corps of Engineers, the LRA, contractors, the State of Alaska, and the Army attended a partnering session in December 1997 that developed a plan of action for FY98 site investigations.

The Total Environmental Restoration Contractor has almost completed initial investigation and characterization of all but two sites identified in the EBS. The two remaining sites are old landfills originally thought to be retained property and were not listed for evaluation in FY98. It appears that 21 sites require some remediation. The BCT agreed that 1,758 acres of 1,785 acres available for transfer is CERFA-uncontaminated. The installation did not complete remediation at the fire training areas because the technology at the areas failed to meet cleanup standards. The installation also did not complete disposal of radioactive waste associated with the removal of the radioactive waste line and associated pipe and soil. The last section of the corridor to be excavated was larger than expected, and there was not enough time or money to complete the task in FY98. The installation completed additional sampling, as suggested by EBS and BCP studies.

Plan of Action

- Conduct a risk assessment to close out fire training areas in FY99
- Complete excavation and disposal of radioactive waste associated with waste line removal in FY99
- Begin remedial efforts at EBS sites in FY99
- Conduct Removal Actions or risk assessments at seven sites in FY99
- Publish BCP Version 2 in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

